A NEW VELIA FROM PERU (Hemiptera, Veliidæ)

BY C. J. DRAKE AND H. M. HARRIS

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Velia willei Drake and Harris, new species

Large, rather elongate; brown, the hind margin of the pronotum yellowish, and the tips of all femora and basal portion of posterior tibiæ blackish. Head dark brown, with the usual impressed lines. Eyes blackish. Antennæ dark brown, moderately long; segment I rather stout, somewhat curved and enlarged distally, II faintly enlarged distally, stouter than the apical two; proportions, I:II:III:IV = 50:40:37:40. Pronotum slightly more than one-fourth longer than broad, the hind margin rather broadly rounded; coarsely pitted, with distinct median longtitudinal ridge, the humeri slightly raised and prominent. Legs moderately stout, the tarsi dark. Connexivum distinctly produced behind. Rostrum reaching to middle of mesosternum, the apex black. Venter brown with blackish markings, the last two segments longer than the preceding, the apical one broadly, roundly excavated. genital segment above densely clothed with long blackish hairs. Second segment strongly sharply tumid behind, with a conspicuous tuft of black hairs on each side. Clasper long, curved, and tapered distally, the apex slightly twisted.

Length, 7.2 mm; width, 1.6 mm.

Holotype, apterous male, Santa Eulalia river, Peru, March 29, 1935, J. E. Wille collector; authors' collection.

Velia willei belongs to the Velia inveruglas Kirkaldy group of species. It is unique in that the genital segments are very hairy and the suranal plate lacks the hooks characteristic of most of the other forms. However, the two tufts of hairs on the suranal plate are curved and tapered and strongly resemble suranal hooks.

A NEW PIESMID FROM INDIA (Hemiptera)

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The writer is indebted to the authorities of the Vienna Museum for the privilege of studying a small collection of Tingitoidea from India. A new species of Piesmidæ is described below.

Piesma distans Drake, new species

Moderately large, whitish cinereous. Head long, juga and tylus subequal in length. Eyes moderately large, dark. Ocelli small, reddish. Rostrum dark at apex, extending to intermediate coxæ. Middle and hind coxæ not widely separated, also placed closely together as pair. Rostral channel deep on prosternum and anterior portion of mesosternum, from there to apex strongly raised so as to form a ridge-like plate which is narrowed posteriorly and shallowly grooved. Legs short, stout, grayish brown. Antennæ moderately long, grayish brown; segment I short, very stout; II shorter and much more slender than I; III very slender, one-fifth longer than IV; IV considerably swollen, brownish. Pronotum deeply pitted, becoming smoky brown behind, the carina on each side of median line in front prominent; lateral margins becoming widely explanate anteriorly, three cells deep in front, the outer margin broadly curved; hind margin broadly curved. Elytra divided into areas as other long winged members of genus, the costal area uniseriate; membrane distinct. Scutellum small.

Length, 3.00 mm.; width, 1.80 mm.

Holotype (male) and allotype (female) Bombay, India, October 20, 1901, collected by Dr. Urei, Vienna Museum. Two paratypes, taken with type, Drake collection.

The pronotum is not very thick. The explanate lateral margins and carinæ are typical of members of the genus *Piesma* LeP. and Serv. The characters of the head, except the length of juga, are also typical of the genus *Piesma*. This is the first record of this genus in India.

NEW LEPTURINI

(Coleoptera, Cerambycidæ)

BY RALPH HOPPING

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The two new species herein described have been in my collection for some time and were given to me by Dr. R. D. Bird of Oklahoma and Mr. Kenneth M. Fender of McMinnville, Oregon.

Toxotus spinosus Hopping, new species

Male. Length 14 mm. Entirely black except the abdominal segments. Head with antennæ having the third segment longer than the fourth; eyes moderately prominent and punctation fine